spread from France to Central Europe, though in several countries it met with considerable opposition, and more than half a century passed before the right of equal citizenship was established for them in Belgium, Holland, England, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Switzerland, and Italy. In the Balkans, Greece, after the War of Liberation against the Turks in 1830, was the first State to recognize them as fully qualified citizens, while the Berlin Treaty of 1878 placed the Jews of the newly created States, Bulgaria and Serbia, on an equal footing with their other citizens. Only Russia and Roumania stubbornly held out against the movement and continued to treat the Jews as legally inferior, till the Russian Revolution of 1917 and the Great War finally swept away the restrictions on the Jews both in those countries and in the new Border States. Thus the last important barrier against Jewish civic equality in Europe was destroyed. In the Christian countries of the other continents civic rights were granted to the Jews in the eighteenth or early part of the nineteenth century, and in both Turkey and Egypt a law to the same effect was passed in 1855. In Algeria, conquered by the French in 1833, the Decree Cremieux of 1870 put them on the same footing as French citizens, so that they enjoy not merely the rights of natives but of Europeans. In Tunisia France has denied the right

of naturalization to the Jews as a group; they are re-
garded as natives and can be naturalized as individuals
only. It is the same in Morocco and Tripoli, countries which
became French and Italian only a short time before the
War. In Persia a decree of equalization was passed in 1906.
The only European country in which civic restrictions
against the Jews now exist once^nore is Germany.

(2) INCOMPLETE ATTAINMENT OF EQUAL EIGHTS

The impetus for granting equality to Jews came from the
policy of general enlightenment in the eighteenth century.